THE HUASCAR'S FATE.

Grau's Fight with Two Chilean Iron-Clads.

DEATH OF THE ADMIRAL

Excitement in Lima Before and After the News.

CAPTAIN GARCIA'S REPORT.

Details of the Engagement as Brought by the Officers of the Union.

LIMA, Oct. 12, 1879. A week ago I stated that a nation's prayers accompanied the Huascar in her new expedition Chilean coast. To-day the prayers of the Republic are being offered for the repose of the brave and noble souls who perished with their vessel in the combat of the 8th of October in the bay of Mejillones de Bolivia. The Isconic telegrams which translate, received from the President, General ado, at Arica, give a comparatively clear idea of details at hand before closing this despatch. On the 9th inst. we knew that the government had news from the south, and as it was known two powerful Chilean iron-clads, in not finding the Huascar in Arica in their fruitless errand to that place, were seeking for their redoubtable opponent it was feared that some misfortune had happened. The result proved to be even greater than the most dismal expectations. The Huascar, armed with two 300-pound guns, in company with the wooden corvette Union, was in the horseshoe shaped bay of Mejillones de Bolivia on the morning of the 8th, when the Chilean squadron, composed of the two armored ships, guns, 300-pounders, and with several wooden vessels, appeared in the offing. The Union was able to escape, and, pursued by the Chilean corvette, manage to reach Arica. But the Huascar-the same blood that animated the heroes of Trafalgar flowed in the reins of Admiral Miguel Grau and his valiant suborlinates. To fly was not even thought of. The fight When the reports arrive they will, of lourse, be duly forwarded, as this naval action will mark an epoch in the century and place the name of Grau in the same list with Nelson, Gravina and Far ragut. Strange that Grau and Farragut should both be of Catalan descent. Here we have the tele

Two Chilean ships, the Loa and O'Higgins, yesterday, in Iquique, communicated the following probably to some foreign man-of-war enbountered in that port):—The Huascar on the 8th sustained a desperate combat with the two Chilean iron-clads, these having been badly damaged. The Lord Cochrane was almost unable to move after the conflict. The Blanco Encalada received sorious minury in her hull and machinery, and also lost a great number of men killed and many wounded. The Huascar fought from nine A. M. to haif-past three in the sfternoon. The Huascar lost the greater part of her officers and write, including the admiral, Don Miguel Grau, and with the second commander fatally wounded. A private telegram states that after the six hours' fight the Huascar was disabled, her turret having been struck frequently, and the apparatus for revolving broken.

But no news is given as to the ultimate fate of the distoric ship. Has she been captured or has she gone to the bottom to form one more of those precious prizes held by the silent ocean? We will soon know. The impression in Lima is of course intense. Groups of excited people crowd the streets, but, instead of any manifestation of despair or weakcartedness, the inhabitants show their sympathy for the dead by a subscription opened and eagerly clad, to be called the Almirante Grau and to replace the Huascar. Within a week the necessary money— 1,500,000 soles, or, more or less, \$500,000—will be collected. Don Nicolas de Pierola proceeds to Europe commission of purchasing this new acquisition to the Peruvian forces. The Republic is still sipal bulwark of the country on the water, still will give an example to those who remain to fight steadfastly and gallantly. We have two good corvettes and the two monitors, an excellent army, 30,000 strong, and the principal ports well fortified a capitally organized torpedo department, and nearly teady for action. Money alone is needed, but Con-gress has given full powers to the President to do all that is necessary in the circumstances, and it is stated on good authority that an arrangement he been perfected with the Messrs. Dreyfus with respect to a new supply of funds. The Ministry restened since the Vice President, now occupying the chair of the Chief Magistrate during Prado's abthorization as to probably render necessary the assistance of new advisers. The appointees to fill the places of the retiring officers are not yet known, and he President has refused to accept the resignations offered. This communication will be kept open until the last moment. Any quantity of capards are in circulation, but we can only credit authenticated

CAPTAIN GARCIA'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE HUASCAR AND THE CHILEAN IRON-CLADS.

Late yesterday afternoon the corvette Union ar-gived from the south, and as she was a partial witness of the Mejillones battle I subjoin a translation of the report submitted by Captain Garcia y Garcia, the commander of the naval division to which the Union belongs, to the Director of the War, General Prado, at Arica:-

Union belongs, to the Director of the War, General Prado, at Arica:—

ON BOARD THE UNION AT ANCHOR, ARICA, Oct. 9, 1879.

To THE DIRECTOR OF THE WAR:—

I comply with my duty in informing Your Excellency of the incidents which have taken place since the departure of this vessel with the Hussacar under the orders of Rear-Admiral Grau, from Arica, on the 30th September last. On that same day we united at Iquique, after having landed the division of General Bustamante from on board the transport Rimac, and the Hussacar and Union proceeded together in a southwardly direction. The 4th 2: Octobor we were skirting along the Chilean coast, and after having captured the brigantine Coquimbo in Sarco, sent to Callao to be condemned by the Prize Court, we continued on our course south. During the night of the 4th both ships entered the port of Coquimbo, examined the vessels there at anchor, and left without meeting with any resistance. Coquimbo is well fortified. We found there the United States steamer Pensacola and an English man-of-war. The next morning found us in the roadstead of Tongoy. Here Admiral Grau determined upon our return to the northward, but at the same time to touch in certain ports which were specified. Directing our course toward Antofagasta, we sighted the lights of that port at thirty-five minutes past one A. M. on the 8th. The Husscar entered the bay to reconnoitre, and the Union lay off and on until three A. M., who both vessels gasta, we signise the lights of that port at thirty-five minutes past one A. M. on the 8th. The Huss-car entered the bay to reconnoitre, and the Union lay off and on until three A. M., when both vessels broceeded on their way. Steering north, at about three miles from the coast, with the Morro Moreno, a high cliff, on the right, I suddenly observed the Husscar sheer off rapidly to the west, turning again to the southwest, and signalling to us, "Enemy in sight."

to the southwest, and signalling to us, "Enemy in sight."

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.

We then perceived the shocke of four vossels a little to the north, close into shore and very near to us. It was then half-past four A. M., and, although the moon was out, the atmosphere was feggy, as it is generally at daybreak in these latitudes. The wind blew tresh from the south, and as this might prove unfavorable to the progress of the Huascar I placed the Union between her and the enemy's vessels, and they, only seeing my ship, immediately bore down in our direction. Continually increasing our speed we contrived to draw them after us, southwardly, while the Huascar proceeded on her course north. At hait-past five A. M. the fog lifted, and we discovered that the pursuing squadron was composed of one of the ironiciads and three wooden steamers. They immediately discerned the Huascar, then about three miles to the north, and all instantly turned their attention to the monitor. The Union, however, still occupied her position between the Huascar and the enemy, the latter being about seven thousand metres.

distant. Frequent observations convinced us that the Husscar was gradually increasing the distance from the pursuing vessels and continued doing so until twenty minutes after seven A. M., when the lookout advised three vessels to the northwest. Shortly afterward these were recognized, and proved to be the other Chicar-tron-clad, with two corvettes. From this moment our position became perilous in the extreme. To the north northwest we were satu off by the coast. To the north northwest to west by the squadron which had just appeared, and to the south by the vessels still steadily pursuing us. The only plan left for us to follow was to steam north at full speed. But unfortunately the ships approaching from the northwest were very close, and the iron-clad, the Cochrane presumably, was shortening the space dividing us. The Husscar, handled with extraordinary ability and promptitude, made as much advantage toward the north as was possible from her proximity to the shore, but the enemy decreased the distance until they arrived within four thousand metros. At this moment, half-past nine A. M., the Husscar, seeing that further attempts at escaps were fruitless, turned rapidly in toward the coast, having directly ahead the Morro of Mehillones de Bolivia. The Union, of greater speed, managed to continue on her way northwardly.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

When the Husscar was quite near to the shore the

way northwardly.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

When the Huascar was quite near to the shore the Chilian iron-clad, at short range, opened fire and was replied to by the monitor. With a noble courage, which will always be one of Admiral Grau's chief laurels, the Huascar turned upon her adversary and attempted to ram, but the Chilean, availing herself of her twin screws, avoided the shock. By this time the second iron-clad had joined her companion and entered into the attack on the Huascar. Meanwhile the correttes and lighter vessels followed the Union, three being especially conspicuous in the pursuit, apparently the O'Higgins and Los, with another ship, which, to increase her speed, hoisted all of her canvas. This pursuit naturally caused us to leave the Huascar, and only for about an hour could we distinguish the vigor and celerity of our monitor, which, although hemmed in by forces so immeasurably superior, nevertheless continued her attacks against the enemy. The ships following us continued in pursuit during the entire dry, sometimes approaching within 3,200 metres. Owing to the grave nature of the situation I called a council of war, composed of the espeain of the Union, Don Nicolas Portal; the second and third officers, Salaverry and Benavides; the chief of staff, Don Gregorio Perez, and the commander of the troops on board, Don Leopoldo Flores Guerra. It was unanimously determined that should one of the enemy's vessels approach within cannon shot that we should go into action, although in such case we naturally would have to engage with all of the squadrof in pursuit, but if such a circumstance did not occur we were to continue on our course, having already extricated the corvette from the midst of the enemy. It so resulted that no oppertunity presented itself for fighting, and we reached this port without further adventure.

AURELIO GARCIA Y GARCIA.

WAITING FOR FURTHER DETAILS. So far proceeds the report of Captain Garcia. Persons on board the Union give some details regarding the combat of the Hussear with her powerful antagonists during the time that the Union in sight-that is, from half-past nine to twenty-two her operations by the attempt to ram, discharging her two turret guns when almost touching the the Cochrane and Blanco Encalada in their twin screws enabled them easily to turn on one side and let the monitor sweep by. The fire of the great guns and from the mitrailleuses in the tops of the three iron-clads was incessant. The Huascar, during the sixty-eight minutes of the fight witnessed by the Union, fired her guns twenty-five times; the Cochrane discharged hers thirty, and the Blanco, which arrived shortly after the action began, fired hers six times. It must be recollected that the Huascar only carries two guns-300-pound Armstrong rifles-in her turret and the Chileans have each six guns of same calibre in casemates. The armor of the Hussear is four and a half inches thick amidships, tapering to two and a half inches at the bow and stern. The Blanco and Cochrane are cased n nine inches of iron. The Hussear measures about 1,200 tons register, the Chileans 2,032 tons each; and, nevertheless, the combat lasted for two long mortal hours, at one time, before the Union left, at 300 metres distance. If the telegrams given above are not exaggerated with respect to the injuries sus-tained by the enemy the victory will not be altogether satisfactory, and it may be that in a subsequent despatch we may shortly have some stirring ligence of the fight from the mail steamer Ilo, over-due in Iquique, and which must have touched in Mejillones one or two days after the combat. The Husscar had, between officer and crew. 210 men on board. We have not yet received a list of the

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE-TWELVE THREE-HUNDRED POUNDERS AGAINST TWO-CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW IRON-CLAD-MEN BRINGING THEIR MONEY, WOMEN THEIR

Very meagre are the details which have come to hand of the combat at Mejillones de Bolivia, in which the Peruvian iron-clad ram Huascar was captured. The information of the cruise of the Huastwo divisions of the Chilean navy is learned from the official report of Captain Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, the commandant of the Union. On September 30 the Union and Huascar to capture some of the large fleet of transports which at that time was believed to be engaged in the work of transporting the central division of the Chilean army from Valparaiso to Antofagasta. The two vessels called at Iquique and then stood south, arriving off Sano, a Chilean port, on the 4th inst., where they captured a Chilean schooner, the Coquimbo. That night they visited Coquimbo Harbor and reconnectived the bay, finding no enemy's vessels there. On the morning of the 5th they entered the harbor of Tongoy, a few miles south of Coquimbo, which they found deserted. Here they learned of an attempt to be made to land a strong Chilean force at Iquique, or some other point on the coas of Peru, when Admiral Grau determined to return to Arica. Proceeding north, they visited Antofagasta on the night of the 7th, where no transports or war vessels were found, the whole Chilean fleet having visited Arica on the 5th, and was at that moment bound south, in two divisions, making a most diligent search for the two Peruvian vessels. The search was successful, and the meeting was not long to be delayed. The two Peruvian steamers on their voyage north, and at half-past four A. M. on 8th, sighted the first division of the Chilean fleet. The Huascar and Union at once put about and made off as fast as possible to the southwest, and ran for about three hours on this course. THE HUASCAR'S DESPERATE STRAFTS.

They had drawn out away from the land, the Chilsan fleet following directly after them. A stiff breeze was blowing from the south, which dereased the Huascar's speed perceptibly, when Grau resolved to steer north and endeavor to run between the Chilean fleet and the shore. In this manœuvre he succeeded, and swept by the enemy's first division without firing a gun. The superio speed of the Peruvian ships was manifest as they rapidly steamed away from their enemies-the anco Encalada and the three wooden steamersand they thought their escape was cer-tain, when suddenly they sighted the second Chilean division, composed of the Almirante Cochrane and several smaller vessels coming down upon them and now directly shead. In a few minutes Grau saw that he had no opportunity of escaping from this iron-clad, whose speed was equal to his own, and he accordingly steered for shoal water, where, on account of his lightness of draught, he to outmanssurre them. The Union here deserted her consort and escaped to the westward, closely followed by several of the smaller vessels of the enemy. These could not come up with her, and she proceeded north to Arica without having fired a shot during the disastrous fight. The fight was begun by the Huascar discharging her two 300-pounders at close range at the Almirante Cochrane, which Grau followed up by an attempt to ram his aiftagonist. louble screws and can present any front they chose to attack by ramming. As the Huascar swept by at such close range she received a broadside from the Cochrane, and before she had proceeded for the other battery was poured into her. At the same time the other Chilean iron-clad came down upon her, and Grau, undismayed by the odds against him, boldly placed himself between the two ships, which were thus prevented from firing so rapidly on account of the danger of hitting each This no doubt prolonged the which is said to have lasted two hours before the Peruvian flag was hauled down. For about an

hour the officers of the Union were able to observe

the deadly combat, and speak favorably of the man-ner in which all three iron-clads were handled. It is not known whether the Huascar was taken by boarding or that, after the death of Grau, which is said to have occurred early in the action, and the wounding remaining officers unburt, only four in number, hauled down the flag.

The Huascar lost a large number of officers and men, a circumstance which was afterward reported at Iquique by the Chilean vessels O'Higgins and Loa. The hull of the Huascar was said to have been riddled, her engines damaged so that she was afterward towed to Antofagasta, the turret jammed so that it would not revolve fire from the iron-clads. It is said, indeed, that the turret is rendered completely useless. The Chilean iron-clad which went first into action fired her broad-sides very rapidly, as with her twin screws she was any battery she wished to use. The Huascar's gun the space of an hour she discharged twenty-five shots. Her gunners were foreigners, principally must have been considerable. Her engineers were all foreigners, twenty-five of the in all being Europeans. The damage done to the Chilean fron-clads is inconsiderable. brunt of the battle, was somewhat damaged, but the Blanco Encalada escaped almost entirely. The unequal character of the fight may be understood when it is known that the Huascar had but two 300-pound ers to oppose to twelve of the same calibre, and armor was four and a half inches against nine inches, which the iron-clads carry.

The Lims correspondent of the Star and Herald says:—"Although, of course, the impression created in Lima by such disastrous tidings was very great, the people have not lost heart; on the contrary, Congress has given the most ample power to th Executive to repair the loss of the Huascar. Before this despatch is published steps will have een taken toward replacing the ruined ship. Subscriptions have already been opened in Lims for the purchase of an iron-clad to be called the Almirante Grau. Men give and have given their money, their houses, their estates, their watches and even their sleeve links; women have thrown into the fund their diamonds and silver plate. One lady—and the list was only placed before the public yesterday—sent diamond jewelry valued at £2,000 sterling to be converted into money for the new ship. Others have been equally liberal. The Archbishop of Lima heads the subscription with 2 000 sols. Already nearly 200,000 sols have been colected, and the work goes bravely on. The Ministry, to give the President an opportunity to choose new advisers, should he so deem proper, resigned en masse, but their resignation was not accepted. In spite of the feeling of sadness at the nisfortune—the loss of Grau and of Huascar-enthusiasm runs high. No thought of submission or of conciliation crosses the mind of the people, the determination to wage war until victory is obtained or all lost is as when hostilities were declared. With a capital army in the field, now advancing toward the Bolivian territory occupied by the enemy, Colonel Suarez, with the vanguard, having driven the Chileans out of Quillagus on the Loa, with the two monitors and some effective wooden vessels, the ports well fortified, a strongly ased reason to believe that the necessary funds fo the active prosecution of the war are immediately forthcoming, there certainly is no need of being downhearted, and, on the contrary, the Peruvia spirit, to its honor be it said, rises under adversity. the Pernylan Senate, and Senor Camacho, editor of the Opinion Nacional, of Lima, sailed for Europe from Aspinwall on the 22d inst., to endeavor to pu chase another iron-clad to replace the lost Huascar. How they are to accomplish that feat is not said. It that the Spanish government may assist them, or that, failing there, Guzman Blanco, who is now in Paris, will buy the ship, ostensibly for Venezuela, and after she is on the high seas her course will be changed for the west coast of South Amer-

GENERAL NEWS.

LIMA, Oct. 12, 1879. A movement is being made by the advanced division of the Peruvian troops in Tarapaca. Quillagus on the River Loa has been occupied, the Chilean pickets been driven in and several skirmishes have occurred resulting in prisoners, arms and horses

the Bolivian territory occupied by the Chileans is anticipated from the allied armies. The death of the Provisional President of Bolivia, Dr. Guerra, during Daza's absence from the capital

rendered the selection of a successor necessary. Dr. Scrapis Reyes Ortiz, Daza's chief secretary, has been chosen for this important position.

There is no local news of special importance. Congress has done nothing to call foreign attention except by unanimously approving the treaty of peace, commerce and navigation with Spain. All old questions are consigned to oblivion by the terms of this arrangement. There are no more claims for old debts or old war misunderstandings. Diplomatic and consular intercourse between the mother and daughter are to be immediately resumed, and until the treaty is duly ratified by the plenipotentaries at Paris in November next Spanish subjects and Peruvian citizens residing in the contracting countries come under the most favored nation clause of general diplomatic legislation.

COLOMBIA AND HONDURAS.

ADMIRAL GRAU'S WIDOW DIES OF GRIEF-SHOOTING THE INDIAN, CALISTO VASQUEZ.

PANAMA, Oct. 25, 1879. Mr. Gaston Blanchet sailed on the 21st inst. for France in the steamer Olinde Rodriguez. As a result of Mr. Blanchet's visit we shall look for a corps of engineers here at the beginning of the coming year to inaugurate the preliminary work on the

A melancholy result of the death of the heroic Grau is reported from Lima. Mrs. Grau, on receipt Grau is reported from Lima. Mrs. Grau, on receipt of the sad intelligence, is said to have been so seriously affected that she died a short time atterward. The poor lady was in a delicate state of health at the time, and the shock was too great for her.

A new trial has been ordered in the case of Captain Moore, who lost the frigate Independencia at Punta Gruesa. Irregularities and informalities in the former trial have made necessary the setting aside of its findings. A new Judge has been appointed in place of the former one, and an effort will be made to settle the matter definitely.

La Paz, Hondurus, advices say:—The terrible Indian, Calisto Vasquez, has met the fate he so richly deserved. At five P. M., September 17, he was taken from his prison, and in the plaza of the town, which was the theatre of his last exploits, he was shot to death.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO

SALOMON PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF HATTI-PUERTO PLATA AND MONTE CHRISTI BLOCK-

The German mail steamer brings advices from St. Thomas to October 29, which contain the following items of news:-"In the Republic of Hayti General Salomon was proclaimed President on the 23d ult. He obtained 82 out of 87 votes in the National Assembly. A Ministry has not yet been formed. General Salomon has issued a manifesto asking the sup-

eral Salomon has issued a manifesto asking the support of the nation and recommending the people to forget past conflicts. General Salomon was Secretary of Finance and Commerce under Soniouque and was Minister Plenipotentiary to the English and French courts under Salnave. The Republic is tranquil, though it is feared the tranquility is superficial.

"The news from St. Domingo is to the 20th uit. Without firing a single shot the whole of the north has joined the revolutionary movement, General Luperon heading. Samana has also joined. The rebols are marching south. The south is apparently adhering to the government. President Guillermo is making strenuous exertions to assemble troops against the rebels, and fighting may be soon expected. A decree has been issued declaring Puerto Plata and Monte Christi blockaded. The business of the whole Republic is at a standstill, but it is hoped that the struggle will be short lived."

SHOT IN THE FOREHEAD.

The Brooklyn police learned yesterday that Mary McCarty, aged eighteen, of No. 29 Hopkinson avenue, had been accidentally shot while sitting at her sup brother, a youth of fourteen, was examining the weapon rather carelessly when it exploded. The builet struck the girl in the forehead, but instead of penetrating her skull flattened and fell to the floor. The wound was not a dangerous one and McCarty was not arrested. per table on the evening previous. Miss McCarty's

Annual Report of the General of the Army.

NECESSITY FOR A LARGER FORCE

The Indian Troubles Reviewed and Explained.

CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Suggestions Regarding the Education of Officers and Soldiers.

General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War was completed to-day. It is prefaced with the usual tabular statements and returns compiled by the Adjutant General. Commenting on which General Sherman says :-

by the Adjutant General. Commenting on which General Sherman says:—

The eleven generals, 1,559 officers, 20,566 men and 233 Indian scouls, together with such officers of the staff as are assigned by the War Department to duty with the troops, constitute the army proper or the "gombative force." All other parts of the military establishment are provided by law for special service more or less connected with the army or the militia but are not available for frontier defences. Thus, for instance, the 307 enlisted men of ordnance are, in fact, workmen at the arsenals; the 192 men of the Engineer Gorps are at Willett's Point undergoing instruction in torpedo practice, and are not subject to the division commander; the 456 men of the Signal Corps are employed in observing the weather or in working telegraphs; the 114 ordnance sergeants have charge of old forts or fixed magazines; the 151 commissary sergeants are in charge of stores; 187 men are stewards of hospitals; the West Point detachment, 186 in number, is localized at the Military Academy; the prison guard at Fort Leavenworth comprises 70 men, and the recruiting detachments absorb 1,710 men, and a Davis Island, Columbus, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These various detachments, aggregating 3,463 enlisted men of the highest grades, compose about one-sixth part of the enlisted men provided by law for the whole army, leaving but 20,799 for actual service. I mention these figures in some detail because I know it is the popular belief, shared by many members of Congress, that we have 25,000 men for duty. I have done all in my power to reduce these detachments to the lowest number possible, so as to afford more men to our skeleton companies, but have found it impossible, and I notice that similar detachments are reported on all army returns for fifty years back. There are 430 companies in the regular army; 25,000 men provided by law may be allowed exclusively for the regiments of the line, and that special provision be made for these several detachments as has al

aggregate of the army roll is 2,187 officers and 24,262 men in service and 388 officers retired.

THE UTE TROUBLES. General Sherman devotes a large portion of his re port to the Ute troubles. He introduces the subject with a history of the tribe, from which it appear that the Indian term "Utee," from which Utah taker its name, was applied to all the nomads west of the Rocky Mountains, as far as Nevada, and south into New Mexico and Arizona. The General continues:— New Mexico and Arizona. The General continues:—
Gradually they have been surrounded by white settlers and broken up into many distinct bands, the four principal of which are as follows:—"The Unitahs" in Northeast Utah, estimated at 430 souls; the "Los Pinos" in the Uncompahagre Vailey, Col., estimated at 2,000 souls; the "Southern Utes" in Southwest Colorado, with 934 souls, and the "White River Utes" in Northwest Colorado, estimated at 800 souls. To such as desire to study the nature of recens by las in that quarter I refer the reports of the agents of these separate bands. Suffice it now for me to say that these Indians are of the worst class, and occupy the roughest part of our country for farming, grazing or for military operations. Their management is complicated by the fact that their country is known to possess mineral deposits which attract a bold and adventurous class of white men. They are very warlike, and have no difficulty in procuring in exchange for their deer skins, horses and sheep any amount of the best rifles and ammunition. In former years they used, east of the Rocky Mountains, to hunt buffalo, but of late years they have confined their hunting to the bear, elk and deer of the mountain region. As long as game lasts they will not work or attempt farming except in the smallest and most ridiculous way, and that only by compulsion.

THORNBURGH'S MOVEMENT. The report details at some length the history of burgh's command and the detachment of that

burgh's command and the detachment of that officer.

The orders to Major Thornburgh, commanding Fort Steele, were made by General Crook, based on indorsements from army headquarters, and were dated September 16, 1879, to move with a sufficient number of troops to the White River Ute Agency, Colorado. Under special instructions Major Thornburgh moved from Fort Steele September 21, 1879, with the effective strength of three companies of cavalry and one of intantry, about two hundred men, with rations for thirty days and forage for fifty days, a force which was considered, by everybody as sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Meeker had only asked for 100 men. Major Thornburgh reported back from a camp on hear River, under date of September 26, that he had met some Ute chiefs, who had seemed friendly and promised to go with him to the agency. They said they did not understand why we had gome, and he did not anticipate trouble.

CAUSE OF THE OUTEREAK—TRIBUTE TO THORNBURGH.

With a knowledge now of the result and to throw as much light on the immediate cause of this war as possible I give the last letters which passed between Major Thornburgh and Mr. Meeker, and I will here record my judgment that Major Thornburgh was an officer and gentleman of whom the army has reason to be proud. He was young, ardent, ambitious, of good judgment, and no man could have done better in life nor met death with more heroism.

Headquarters whire Brens Republication are the army, I am morate to your agency for ten days assistance in my power, and to make arrests at your suggestion, and to hold as prisoners such of your ludians as you desire until investigations are made by your department. I have heard nothing definite from your agency for ten days and do not know what state of affairs exist whether the Indians will leave at my approach or show hostilities. I send this letter by Mr. Lowry, one of my guides, and desire you to communicate with me as soon as possible, giving me all the information in your power, in order that I may know what cou officer.

To this Agent Meeker replies, under date of Sepunder 27, 1579, as follows:

To this Agent Meeker replies, under date of September 27, 1879, as follows:

Sir-Understanding that you are on the way thither with United States troops I send a messenger. Mr. Eskridez, and two Indians, itemry (interpreter) and John Ayersley, to inform you that the Indians are greatly excited and wish you to stop at some convouent camping place, and then that you and five soldiers of your command come into the agency, when a talk and a better understanding can be had. This I agree to, i do not propose to order your movements, but it seems for the best. The Indians seem to consider the advance of the troops as a declaration of real war. In this I am laboring to undecive them, and at the same time to convince them they cannot do whatever they please. The first object now is to allay apprehensions. Respectfully, S. C. MEEKER, Indian Agent.

THORNBURGH TO MEEKER.

Under date of September 28, 1879, Major Thornburgh writes to Agent Meeker as follows:

Sin-I shall move with my entire command to some governed.

Under date of September 28, 1879, Major Thornburgh writos to Agont Meeker as follows:

Sin-1 shall move with my entire command to some government camp near and within striaing distance of your agency, reaching such point during the 20th I shall then halt and encamp the troops are communicated agency with my guide and five sold and the communicated agency with my guide and five sold and the ready to have a conference with you and the Indians so that an understanding may be arrived at and my course of action deer made it would be advisable to have a command at a point, as distant, as that desired by the Indians who were in my camp last night, and have reached the conclusion that under my orders, which require me to tharen this command to the agency. I am not at liberty to leave it at a point where it would not be available it case of trouble. You are authorized to say for me to the Indians that my course of conduct is entirely dependent on them. Our desire is to avoid trouble, and we have not come for war. I requested you my lester of the 26th to meet me on the road before I reached the agency. I renew my request that you do so, and further desire that you bring such chiefs as may wish to accompany you.

MERKER TO THORNBURGH.

Under date of one P. M., September 29, 1879, Agent Meeker replied:—

Dean Siz-I expect to leave in the morning with

Under date of one P. M., September 29, 1879, Agent Meeker replied:—

Dear Sir-I expect to leave in the morning with Douglass and Serick to meet you. Things are poaceable, and Douglass flies the United States flag. If you have trouble in getting through the canyon to-day let me know in what force. We have been on guard three nights, and shall be to-night; not because we know there is danger, but because there may be I like your last programme. It is based on true military principles.

I give these letters entire, because I believe that Major Thornburgh acted from beginning to end exactly right. So did Mr. Meeker. And the crimes afterward committed rest wholly on the Indians.

Jeath of Major Thornburgh, and the subsequent

killing of Lieutenant Weir and the murder of Agent tary orders (heretofore published) relating to the ovements of the troops, and then proceeds as follows in the general story of the Ute troubles:-

lows in the general story of the Ute troubles:—

Military preparations.

Meanwhile great slarm pervaded all parts of Colorado and was spreading to New Mexico and Wyoming. Reports of the wildest character came pouring in from places 1,000 miles away from real danger. But Generals Sheridan, Crook and Pope, knowing the proclivity of Indians to war and the intimate relations of the four bands of Utes, numbering 4,165 souls, of whom about 800 are skillul, brave warriors, made immediate preparations for every emergency. Colonel Merritt's force at White River was strengthened to about fifteen hundred men. Colonel Mackenzie, with six companies of the Fourth cavalry, was brought rapidly from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Garland, Col., and reinforced by other troops belonging to the Department of the Missouri to about fifteen hundred men, and Colonel Hatch, of the Ninth cavalry, with about four hundred and fifty men from New Mexico, was ordered to Fort Lewis, Pagosa, Col.

The following despatch will show the objects aimed at, and are the orders existing at this moment of time:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1871 (General P. H. Shemdas, Commanding Division, Chicago

Bisanguareus of the Arar.

Washington, B. C., Oct. 24, 1870 (
General P. H. Sherman, Commanding Division, Chicago, 11)

I have received your three despatches of yesterday giving an account of the killing of Licutenant Weir and of the strength of your forces at White River and Forts Carland and Lewis. All these seem strong enough and are well commanded. Let all preparations proceed, and be ready, the moment I give the word, to pitch in. Should Agent Adams tail in his mission I understand that the civil authorities will stand aside and the military will take absolute control of this whole Ute question and settle it for good and all. Meantime, homanity to the captive women and the friendly Utes, even of the White Liver Agancy, justifies this seeming waste of time.

All the world now knows that the special agent, General Charles Adams, of Colorado, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to conduct these negotiations with the hostile Utes, has partially succeeded in his mission—has obtained the surrender of Mrs, and Miss Mecker, Mrs. Price and two children, who are siready save with their friends. He is now supposed to be again with the hostiles on Grand River endeavoring to effect the other conditions required of the Utes by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, who is primarily responsible for the entire management of the case. I certainly appland the courage and energy thus far displayed by General Adams and hops he will fully and completely succeed in his praiseworthy mission, and yet believe that prudence demands that military preparations and precautions shall not slacken. Thus far we have lost cleven citizens, two officers and twelve solders killed and forty-one wounded. The Indians admit a loss of thirty-nine warriors killed. So that they have not much reason to boast.

THE PACHE OUTBIEAR.

It so happened that about the same time some of the Apaches who belonged to the Mescalero Agency, near Fort Stanton, New Mexico, more than six hundred missouth of White River, began a raid upon the canches and sett

THE DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC. Referring to the military division of the Pacific

General Sherman says:—

The reports of Generals McDowell and Howard and Colonel Wilcox are so full and satisfactory that it is only necessary to add that their efforts, supported by their active troops, have maintained a comparative state of peace throughout the past year, and there is good reason to hope that this condition of affairs will have a long duration.

SITTING BULL'S SIOUX. General Sherman, referring to last summer's in-

cursion of Indians from Sitting Bull's camp, and the movements ordered to avert the apprehended diffi-

cursion of Indians from Sitting Bull's camp, and the movements ordered to avert the apprehended difficulties, remarks that:

General Miles' expedition accomplished all that was designed, and reaulted in the withdrawal north of the boundary of all the hostile Indians and a better understanding with the Dominion authorities who have charge of the Canadian Indians. Nevertheless, we know that a large body of Indians do yet remain in Canada, near our border, many of whom are hostile Sioux whose relatives are with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail on their reservation; that the buffalo, on which they mainly subsist, are fast disappearing, and that want and hunger will soon compel them to depredate for food on our people, and that some more permanent security must be found than results from the good will of our neighbors. The country north of the Missouri River from Fort Buford to Assiniboine, a distance of 250 miles as the crow flies, is perfectly open to such incursions, and General Terry advises that a new, strong and permanent military post be built near the mational boundary between these two points, and asks, therefore, for the sum of \$200,000. He also asks for an additional \$100,000 to complete Assiniboine. These two posts will be on or near the national boundary, and will continue for a long while, if not torever, our extreme northern line of defence; and, therefore, such structures should be made of stone or brick.

NEW POSTS RECOMMENDED.

It is only four years since the Xellowstone, which was the northern defensive lind, was infested by the most warlike Indians of the continent, and Congress proyided for the building of two new posts thereon—viz. Keogh and Custer. As usual the building of these posts or places of security has resulted in the rapid settlement of the whole line from Bismarck westward; so at the same rate of progress in two or three years this line of travel, like that along the Platte, will be able to take care of itself, and Keogh and Custer may be abandoned. Then we will have to remove the troops n

this conclusion and to take post at once along the national boundary, in which event the post referred to by General Terry will be absolutely necessary. I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$100,000 to complete Fort Wood Mountain at some point near the 107th meridian west of Greenwich, the exact spot to be afterward determined by careful exploration, and that the appropriation be available for two years. In this connection I also beg to submit my conviction that very soon the progress of events will make it absolutely necessary to move all the Indians located on the Upper Missouri, mainly Arickarees, Grosventres, Piegans, Bloods and Crows, to the Sioux reservation, below Cannon Ball Croes, and to open up for actual settlers all the land in the region north and west of that reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

General Sherman reports a highly satisfactory condition of affairs in the Department of Texas, and especially along the Rio Grande frontier. He says:especially along the kilo Grande Frontier. He says:—
The troops have been most active in suppressing raids made by smail bands of thieving Indians and vagabonds from Mexico and the direction of New Mexico, have created comparative freedom from the danger which has become habitual in that section of our country for two or three years, and have thereby materially aided in stimulating the great prosperity which now prevails in Texas.

The large immigration which has poured into that State having now extended to what were formerly her waste lands, the removal of some of the frontier posts further west is necessary, and General Sherman therefore earnestly indorses recommendations made to him by General Ord for Congressional appropriations to construct military posts on the new western frontier.

Referring to the troubles caused during the past year by the attempted emigration into the Indian Territory from the southern border of Kansas, which was set on foot by reports that the valuable surplus lands of that Territory would soon be opened by Congress to settlement, General Sherman says that the delicate duty imposed upon the military by the President's proclamation of last April has been admirably performed by troops under the orders of General Pope. He dwells upon the subject at some length in order to show how military posts result from temporary and local causes. Small detachments have all summer been distributed and are yet posted along the comes on the officers in command will naturally construct buts and houses which will, unless the cause be soon removed, result in a greater number of the small posts that already add so much to the cost of the army. Many such posts in all parts of the country which were absolutely necessary in their day, are now more than useless; but all of them contain more or less public property that must be guarded and accounted for by existing laws. It is, therefore, urgently recommended that authority be granted sell all superfluous military posts, under such re-strictions as it may impose. The General is of the opinion that at least thirty might be sold to great advantage.

The report, in conclusion, treats of the subject of military education, and after referring to the Artil-

lery School at Fortress Monroe and the Academy at

lery School at Fortress Monroe and the Academy at Wost Point, says:—

Similar schools should be established and maintained for the cavalry and infantry. These have repeatedly been attempted at Forts Leavenworth and smelling, but no sooner have they been begun than some indian outbreak has imperatively called away the troops, so that at this time we have nothing of the kind. Books, magazines and pamphlets in limited quantities are now supplied to each permanent post by the quartermaster's department and every possible encouragement in the way of study or practice and observation has been and will be given the troops, but the day must come when schools for infantry and for cavalry will be established in the nature of a

and danger.

The reports of Generals Hancock and McDo'show that our officers and men have made g progress in ride practice, which should be enter aged, and the recent publication of Lieuteu Colonel Upton, "Armies of Asia and Europe," of Lieutenant F. V. Greene, "Russian Campaign Turkey, 1877-78," show that the army posses young officers who study and keep in the foregroof military knowledge.

of Lieutenant F. V. Greene, "Russian Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-18," show that the army Bossesses young officers who study and keep in the foreground of military knowledge.

I also invite aitention to the remarks of General Schofield when treating of the modern practice of members of Congress selecting cadets by means of a competitive examination. This method of selection is highly beneficial. It is, however, liable to one source of injury against which it is important to guard, especially since the method of selection seems likely to become very general, if not universal. While the member of Congress is relieved by this means from the very deficial task of selecting a candidate who shall certainly possess the requisite mental and physical qualification, his responsibility still remains for the moral character of his nominee. Good character and manly deportment are certainly no less important than scholarship and physical health. Eed Rabits contracted by a young man already twenty or twenty-one years of age are not easily corrected, and they are more likely than any lack of mental ability to bring mortification and disappointment to those who are most interested in his honorable career. If manly character, mental ability to bring mortification for appointments, then only unmixed good may be expected from this method of selection. General Schofield recommense legislation, but I doubt if the hecessary to such an end, for every member of Congress will recognize the trath of this statement, and can instruct the committee appointed by himself to include moral and manly character in the scale of excellence for his own guidance.

I also invite attention to his report on the importance and general economy of educating each year, at West Point, a number of cadets for the military of the United States. Should Congress entertain such a proposition I carnestly recommend that each of the thirty military colleges now equitably distributed and provided by law with an army officer as "professor of the military art" be permitted

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA DAY'S RACING AT JEROME PARK-SIX EVENTS ON THE CARD.

Clear weather will insure a crowd at Jerome Park this afternoon. The programme is an attractive one and the running will be good. Six races will be run, the first being a hurdle race of a mile and a quarter over five hurdles. Ten horses are entered. These are Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s bay gelding Deadhead, dam Leisure, aged, carrying 157 lbs.; Mr. C. Reed's chestnut horse Disturbance, by Chillicothe, dan Mattie, 5 years old, 145 lbs.; the Newport Stables' bay filly Judith, by Glenelg, dam Madame Dudley, 4 years old, 144 lbs., and bay filly Bertha, by Glenoig, dam Stamps, 4 years old, 139 lbs.; Messrs. Daly Brothers' bay gelding Pomeroy by Planet, dam Vandalia, years old, 141 ibs.; Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s chestnut gelding Dandy, by Oysterman, Jr., dam Bet Arlington, 5 years old, 137 lbs.; Messrs, Daly Brothers' brown filly Lizzie D, by Enquirer, dam Leisure, 4 years old, 135 lbs.; Mr. W. C. Burch's bay horse Virgillian, by Virgil, dam La Henderson, 5 years old, 135 lbs.; Mr. J. Keeley's bay gelding Bay Rum, by Baywood, dam Goneril. Bencher, by Brown Dick, dam Benecis, 6 years old. 133 lbs. Pomeroy will be a dangerous horse in this

this business the finish will be close. The second race will be for a purse of \$300; threequarters of a mile: horses not having won a race of those not having won any race during the year 14 lbs. There are eight entries, comprising Messrs. Dwyer Brothers' chestnut colt Jericho, by Revolver, dam Skylight, 3 years old, carrying 110 lbs.; Mr. J. McCullough's chestnut coit George McCullongh, by Harry Bassett, dam Spotted Fawn, 3 years old, 105 lbs.; Mr. P. D. Crumb's bay horse Conrad, by Rebel Morgan, dam Kate Jordan, 5 years old, 108 lbs.; Messrs. Daly Brothers' chestnut filly Jessie D, by Chillicothe, dam Skipper, 2 years old, Mr. J. Kelly's chestnut filly Una, by Dance, dam Georgie Woods, 3 years 102 lbs.; Mr. W. Pryor's bay filly Pique, by Leam-W. Astor's chestnut filly Lulu, by Harry Bassett, dam Sarah B, 3 years old, 93 lbs., and Nelson & Co.'s bay filly Lady Middleton, by Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster, 4 years old, 110 lbs. This will be a capital race and a fast one, and the judges will have to look sharp at the finish to distinguish the winner.

race, as he is very fast, a fine jumper and favorably

handicapped, but as the others are also all good at

The third race will be a handicap sweepstakes of \$50 each, or \$20 if declared out; with \$750 added: second to receive \$100 out of the stakes. One mile and three quarters. The following have declared to start:-Messrs. Puryear & Co.'s bay filly Fortuna, by Enquirer, dam Falfaretta, 4 years old, carrying 114 lbs.; Mr. W. Astor's bay gelding Vagrant, by Virgit, dam Lazy, 6 years old, 110 lbs.; Mr. dam Invercauld, 4 years old, 100 lbs.; Mr. W. R. Babcock & Co.'s brown gelding Pequot, by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, three years old, 95 lbs.: Messra, Catheart & Cotton's chestnut filly Janitor, by Wanderer, dam Mat Eagless, three years old, 88 lbs., and Messrs. Hynes Brothers' bay colt Peter Hynes, by War Dance, dam Leisure, three years old. Fortuna, Invermoor and Janitor-should be very close at the finish, and each will be likely to get a

The fourth race will be for a purse of \$500; horses not having won a race during the year allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 15 lbs.: if five or upward, 20 lbs.; one mile and a quarter. There are four entries for this event. These are Messrs. Dwyer Brothers' chestnut colt Jericho, by Revolver, dam Skylight, 3 years old, carrying 105 lbs. ; Glenelg, dam Blunder, 3 years old, 102 lbs.; Mr. J. Kelly's chestnut filly Una, by War Dance, dam Georgie Woods, 3 years old, 102 lbs., and Mr. W. Astor's chestnut filly Lulu, by Harry Bassett, dam Sarah B. 3 years old, 87 lbs. This will be a good race

The fifth race will be for a purse of \$400, the winner to be sold at auction for \$1,000. If entered to be sold for \$1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; if for \$750, 10 lbs.; for \$500, 17 lbs.; for \$300, 20 lbs. Any surplus on the sale of the winner to be divided between the second horse and the racing fund. Beaten horses not liable to be claimed. One mile. The starters for this event will be Messrs. Dwyer Brothers' bay gelding

to be claimed. One mile. The starters for this event will be Messrs, Dwyer Brothers' bay gelding Charles Gorham, by Blarneystone, dam Aurora Raby, 6 years old, carrying 101 lbs.; Mr. J. W. Bell's bay gelding Dan K, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jennie Jüne, 5 years old, 101 lbs.; Mr. J. J. Bevins' chestnut mare Hattle F, by Leamington, dam Bonnie Doon, 6 years old, 104 lbs.; Mr. A. J. Kelly's bay gelding Milan, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Alumins, 4 years old, 101 lbs.; Mr. W. Pryor's bay filly Pique, by Leamington, dam Lady Emmal, 4 years old, 35 lbs.; and Mr. W. Astor's bay gelding Vagrant, by Virgil, dam Lazy, 6 years old, 104 lbs.

The sixth and concluding event of the day will be a handleap steeplechase for a purse of \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse: entrance free, Any number of horses may be entered by the same owner. Three horses the property of different owners to start or no race. The full steeplechase course. For this there were fen entries, comprising Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s bay gelding Deadhead, by Julius, dam Leisure, sped, carrying 158 lbs.; the same gentlemen's chestnut gelding Dandy, by same gentlemen's chestnut gelding Dandy, by Chillicothe, dam Matlane Dudley, 4 years old, 136 lbs.; Mr. C. Reed's chestnut horse Disturbance, by Chillicothe, dam Matlame Dudley, 4 years old, 136 lbs.; Mr. C. Reed's chestnut parts, dam Vandalia, 4 years old, 140 lbs., and bay filly Bertha, by Glenelg, dam Matlame Dudley, 4 years old, 136 lbs.; Mr. J. Martin's chestnut mare Kittle P, by Colossus, dam Vanette, aged, 139 lbs.; Mr. J. Keeley's bay gelding By Run, by Baywood, dam Goneril, aged, 137 lbs.; and Mr. A. Taylor's bay gelding Bencher, by Brown Diek, dam Benecia, 6 years old, 132 lbs. Should two-thirds of the above named come to the post an exciting recember.